

Gemayel Sets Talks Today With Assad

Syrian Invitation Comes Amid Signs of Progress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Presidents Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and Hafez al-Assad of Syria have agreed to meet Thursday to discuss possible political and security measures in Lebanon, it was announced Wednesday.

Meanwhile, opposition sources said that Mr. Gemayel and the Moslem opposition had agreed on broad outlines of political changes.

Official and militia sources said they expected the militias and the Lebanese Army to begin pulling their forces back on Thursday or Friday from the Green Line, which divides the city into Moslem and Christian sectors.

As a preliminary step, French and Lebanese observers moved Tuesday night into two vacant buildings, one on each side of the line, that have views of the battle zone.

In a related development at the United Nations, Security Council members failed again Wednesday to agree on a resolution to extend the mandate of the UN force in Lebanon, officials said. Lebanon wants a six-month extension for the 5,700-man force, which has been on duty since 1978.

Syria made its invitation to Mr. Gemayel on Tuesday night. On Wednesday, Lebanese state television said that Mr. Gemayel would go to Damascus on Thursday. Their previous summit, in early March, led to factional talks later that month in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Political analysts in Beirut said that a question in any new discussions of political changes would be whether Lebanon's Christian leaders agree to a reduction in the powers of the president, who is traditionally Christian.

Suleiman Frangieh, a Christian leader and a former president, opposed such a step at the conference in Lausanne, but he now appears to have changed his stance. On Tuesday, he said Mr. Gemayel would soon be able to form a government of national unity. (Reuters, UPI)



INDEPENDENCE DAY — President Hafez al-Assad arrives to inaugurate a new building for the press in Damascus. The ceremony was one of several held to commemorate Syria's independence in April 1946, after a 26-year mandate by France.

Bush Gives U.S. Proposal for Ban On Chemical Weapons, Inspections

(Continued from Page 1)
military or government-owned and government-controlled facilities."

The proposal said consent to a special inspection must be given on 24 hours' notice.

Viktor L. Israelyan, Moscow's ambassador to the conference, said the Soviet Union would study the treaty, but in his brief address after Mr. Bush spoke he seemed to link progress on a chemical weapons ban to suspended U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range and long-range missiles and other arms pacts.

"Verification is impossible without an appropriate agreement on limiting the arms race and disarmament," he said. "Disarmament is hardly probable without control, and likewise, there cannot be control without disarmament."

Mr. Bush repeated U.S. offers to resume the missile-control talks, suspended by the Soviet Union in November after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

The U.S. proposal was made amid reports that Iraq used chemical weapons in its war with Iran and Soviet denials of U.S. charges that its troops used chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The Iraqis have denied they used the weapons.

On Tuesday, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said the Soviet Union "firmly objects to the dishonest game being played with regard to the banning of the chemical weapons."

"The latest statements by Washington hint at such unworthy ma-

nevers," Mr. Gromyko said after arriving in Hungary for a meeting of Warsaw Pact nations.

In his 1985 budget, Mr. Reagan is seeking \$105 million for chemical weapons.

The main points of the U.S. proposal:

- Parties must "undertake not to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer chemical weapons."

- On-site inspections would be authorized, and each party must consent on 24 hours' notice to a special inspection of sites and of any military or government-owned or government-controlled location or facility.

- Chemical weapons are defined as "all types of lethal and incapacitating chemicals and their precursors" (chemicals used to make toxic chemicals for weapons), excluding chemicals used for peaceful purposes in industry, agriculture, research, medicine, domestic law enforcement and the like.

- Parties must declare within 30 days all chemical weapons stocks, production facilities and past transfers, with destruction of stocks and production facilities to begin within one year and be completed within 10 years after the treaty comes into force.

- A consultative committee would be established to oversee the convention and "conduct mandatory on-site verification of chemical weapons stocks, of production facilities, and of destruction of stocks and facilities."

- There would be provision for "fact-finding activities related to resolving compliance issues."

(AP, UPI)

Moscow Alleges U.S. Chemical Use

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet military newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda accused the United States on Wednesday of using biological weapons in Cuba, Pakistan and India in the past 13 years.

It said that the United States "develops, produces and uses in the CIA's clandestine operations microorganisms causing terrible diseases, the death of people, animals and plants." For example, Krasnaya Zvezda said, in 1971, African Swine Fever appeared in Cuba, where it had never been observed before, and killed 40,300 pigs.

In the spring of 1981, Krasnaya Zvezda said, "a large-scale epidemic of hemorrhagic dengue fever strangely broke out in Cuba. It affected 344,200 Cubans, 156 of whom, including 99 children, died." The newspaper said, "It was deliberately brought into Cuba, but neither from Central America, Caribbean nor African countries, as well as rest, individual diet and rejuvenation. Centers are provided for cardiology, physiotherapy, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, electrocardiogram, X-ray and laboratory analysis."

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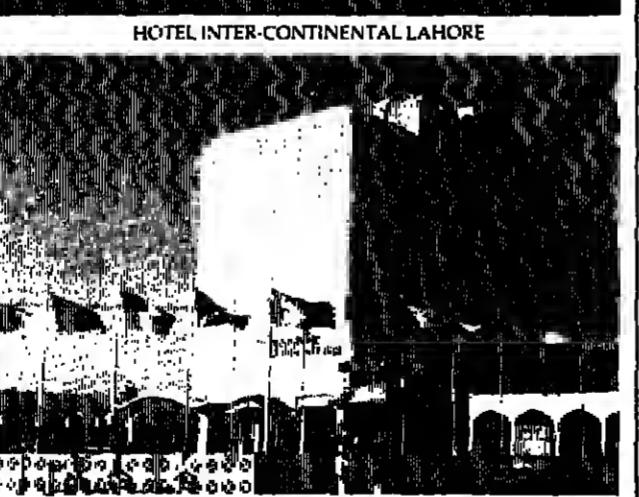
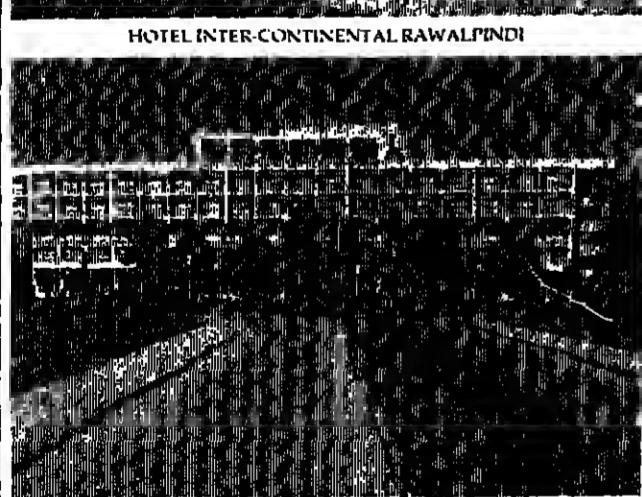
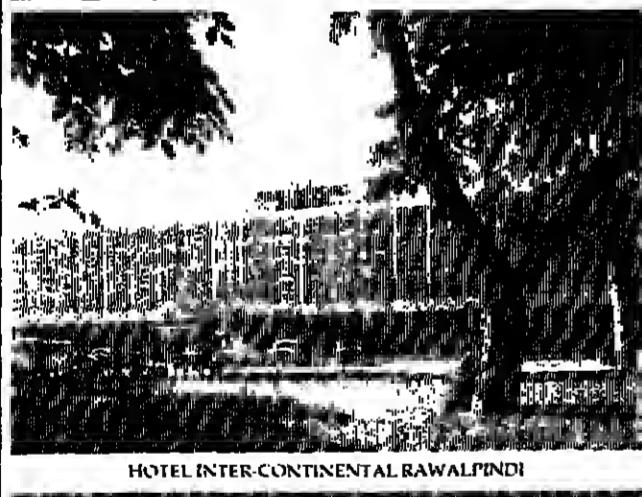
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Mugabe Says He'll Seek Mandate for One-Party State in Zimbabwe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe marked the fourth anniversary of its independence Wednesday with a renewed pledge by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to pursue his goal of a one-party state and with an expression of concern by a Roman Catholic commission over Mr. Mugabe's criticism of Catholic bishops.

"I trust that some way will be found, after a popular verdict has been given in favor of a one-party state, to translate the people's wish into a constitutional reality," Mr. Mugabe said in an address to the nation Tuesday.

Mr. Mugabe, who led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe in April 1980, after fighting a seven-year guerrilla war, said he would seek a mandate for a one-party state at his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union's second annual congress in August.

Zimbabwe's first elections since independence are to be held before February next year.

Mr. Mugabe said his government was trying to ensure peace by using "every measure possible to crush" dissidents loyal to his rival, the former guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo.

"And when we do this, let there be no outcry," he said, referring to accusations by Catholic bishops in the country of government atroc-

ities against civilians in Matabeleland, the southwestern province that is Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold.

Mr. Mugabe, himself a Roman Catholic, accused the bishops Monday of siding with Mr. Nkomo and worshipping him instead of the "real God," in response to a report commissioned by Bishop Henry Karlen in Matabeleland. The report described government atrocities in the region during a two-month hunt for supporters of Mr. Nkomo.

The Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe said in a statement Wednesday it was astonished by Mr. Mugabe's remarks. "It should be clear to everybody," it said, "that neither the Catholic bishops nor the clergy has ever been involved in party politics."

Referring to Bishop Karlen, the statement said the attack "casts doubt on the integrity of the bishop of Bulawayo and on the ability of his fellow bishops to make an unbiased assessment of the situation."

It continued: "The Catholic bishops' conference and the commission are concerned only with protecting innocent people against brutality, the violation of their human rights and starvation."

The independence anniversary was marked by military parades, tribal drumming and dancing, football matches and parties. (AP, UPI)

Namibia Killings Called 'Random Terrorism'

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — The U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Herman Nickel, says his "preliminary impression" of the killing of two U.S. diplomats in South-West Africa on Sunday was that they were not deliberate targets.

The killing was an "act of random terrorism," he said Tuesday, shortly before a memorial service in Pretoria for the two men.

"It was a tragic accident that they just happened to be there at the time," he said. "That is our preliminary impression."

The diplomats, Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crabtree, died when a bomb exploded Sunday at a gasoline station near Oshakati, close to South-West Africa's border with Angola, where they had stopped for fuel.

Their bodies were flown Monday from South-West Africa, which is also called Namibia, to a South African military air base near Pretoria for transfer to the United States by air Tuesday night.

Mr. Nickel is accompanying their bodies to the United States. Colonel Sarel Strydom, a repre-

sentative of the South-West Africa Security Police, echoed Mr. Nickel's comments Tuesday, saying it was "a coincidence that the people were at the petrol station when the bomb went off."

The nature of the explosive device is still unclear, but most accounts say it was left in a container next to the fuel pumps.

The two diplomats were attached to a U.S. liaison office in Windhoek. The office was established after South Africa and Angola agreed in mid-February to set up a monitoring commission to oversee the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and insure that the area is cleared of guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is challenging South Africa's control of Namibia.

Creation of the commission was sponsored by the United States.

The United States has said that the killings will not cause the closure of the office or end U.S. efforts to seek peace in the region. A U.S. diplomat in Cape Town, Timothy M. Carney, has been sent to Windhoek as a temporary replacement for Mr. Keogh, who was director of the office.

Gandhi, Son Curb Trips After Sikh Death Threats

(Continued from Page 1)
and postponed visits to Egypt and Algeria.

Mrs. Gandhi is reported to have been so concerned about Punjab that she ordered a hot line established between New Delhi and Tripoli and Tunis to channel around-the-clock information about the situation there.

Mrs. Gandhi had mapped out extensive tours for herself and for her son in the next few months to project him as a national leader and her successor. He was to have toured northern India to address rallies and prepare for general elections late this year or early in 1985.

Curfew Imposed in Punjab

Chandigarh, state capital of Punjab, was put under a dusk-to-dawn curfew Wednesday and all schools in the city were closed until Monday, news agencies reported from Chandigarh.

The measures followed rioting by about 2,000 Hindu youths during the funeral procession of Inder Pal Gupta, the leader of a Hindu vigilante group killed in Chandigarh by a grenade blast Tuesday.

Mrs. Gandhi's government was assailed Wednesday in Parliament for its handling of the situation in Punjab.

Replying to the criticism, Home Affairs Minister P.C. Sethi said the government was prepared to negotiate with the Sikhs but would not give in to Sikh demands for a separate nation in Punjab.

The process tends to get even more complicated as the caucuses move, weeks and months later, from the local level to the congressional district and finally the state level.

Some early caucuses states held their "second tier" caucuses only last weekend, and in a familiar pattern, the rich got richer. The shirts generally come from uncommitted, or from delegates committed to candidates no longer in the race.

A major quake is likely to occur along the fault before the end of this century, agency officials said Tuesday. At least two strong quakes occurred during the 19th century along the fault, which is named for New Madrid, Missouri.

In previous years, candidates send targeted mailings and make personal phone calls to romance the available delegates. Mr. Mondale, for example, jumped from three to 19 in Kentucky and from zero to six in South Carolina.

The formula here is so numberingly arcane (it has to do with "integers" and "remainders") that a lawyer and two Harvard staff members took turns at the Monday night strategy session getting themselves, and everyone else, thoroughly confused trying to explain it.

While caucus procedures vary from state to state, the critical moment in all caucuses comes when supporters of a candidate or the uncommitted bloc fail to reach the "threshold" needed to qualify to elect a delegate. The threshold is usually 20 percent of the people present, and at that point they become fair game for wooing by the more successful blocks.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Kennedy Asks Deeper Meese Inquiry

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy has asked the independent counsel investigating Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor, to examine whether the Presidential Transition Foundation that Mr. Meese headed in 1980 and 1981 had complied with U.S. tax laws. Said a letter to Jacob A. Stein, the independent counsel, Mr. Kennedy said, "I urge you to include this matter in your investigation, so that both Congress and the country may be reassured that we have all the facts."

Mr. Meese has been nominated for attorney general.

Mr. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, said "new questions" were raised by an article that appeared Sunday in The New York Times regarding the Presidential Transition Foundation. The newspaper reported that the foundation raised and spent almost \$1 million from the time of President Ronald Reagan's election in November 1980 and his inauguration in January 1981, but that administration officials had refused requests for information about it.

East Germany Jails Peace Activists

BERLIN (AP) — An East German court has sentenced a peace activist to 20 months in prison, friends of the activist in West Berlin said Wednesday.

Sylvia Goethe, 29, who was arrested Jan. 31, was sentenced Tuesday after a court in Erfurt found her guilty of passing information to "unlawful contacts" outside East Germany, they said. Her friends could not provide other details.

Meanwhile, the West German Evangelists Press Service reported that two other peace activists were given jail terms in Leipzig, East Germany, last week. Sven Thomas Wetzig was sentenced to two years and Patrice Castillo to 18 months while Mr. Castillo's wife, Anke, received a suspended 18-month sentence, the service said.

NATO Offers Troop-Reduction Plan

VIENNA (AP) — A delegation of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance had an informal meeting with Warsaw Pact officials Wednesday to inform them of a new compromise formula toward breaking the deadlock in troop reduction talks.

The negotiations on troop reduction in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, are stalled over the number of Warsaw Pact troops stationed in the area and practical ways of monitoring cutbacks. The West says it is now outnumbered by 180,000 East bloc troops. According to Western delegates, the NATO plan, its first new proposal in about two years, offers a new method of computing personnel. It will be formally submitted to Warsaw Pact officials Thursday.

A NATO diplomat said the new method takes into consideration the areas of administration and coordination, in which NATO uses mostly civilians, while the Soviet bloc exclusively employs soldiers. In exchange, he said,



Experts from the Egyptian Army prepare to enter the Pyramid of Pharaoh Chephren. Behind is the Great Pyramid of Cheops. Cheops was Chephren's father.

The Associated Press

Egyptians Rid Pyramid Of a Gas That Closed It

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — After three days of effort, chemical experts on Wednesday rid the inside of the 4,600-year-old Pyramid of Pharaoh Chephren of a gas that had made some visitors ill.

The Antiquities Department decided to reopen the monument at Giza, south of Cairo, to tourists on Thursday morning, officials said. It had been closed since Monday.

"The pyramid has been declared safe," said Ahmed Moussa, director for the pyramids area, as officials awaited the results of a laboratory analysis of samples taken from the chamber's floor and walls. The analysis will be returned on Thursday.

Mr. Moussa said: "It is either a natural gas that leaked through cracks or a product of a lake of subterranean water that exists below the desert plateau" on which the three pyramids are built. He ruled out earlier reports of a suspicion of sabotage.

He said experts had used chemical sprays to remove all traces of the gas, which was first detected on Monday at 15 foreign tourists were looking at Chephren's burial chamber. The gas caused eye irritation and difficulty in breathing.

(AP, UPI)

U.S. Democratic Leader Backs Dual Primaries

By Keith Love

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, says he does not agree with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson that the dual primary system used by 10 Southern states should be rejected by the party's national leaders.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Manatt asserted that dual primaries had produced some positive results. He said that if Mr. Jackson believed they also led to discrimination, he would appoint a task force to study the matter.

But he refused to support Mr. Jackson's insistence on a platform plank calling for an end to the dual primaries.

The dual primary requires a candidate to get 50 percent of the vote to become the nominee for the office he is seeking. If no one gets 50 percent, a runoff is held between the top two finishers.

Mr. Jackson contends that the system discriminates against minorities because studies show that in runoffs involving blacks and whites — mainly in local elections — the white candidate almost always wins.

The example Mr. Jackson usual-

ly cites involves a 1982 congressional race in North Carolina in which a black, H.M. Michaux Jr., won almost 45 percent of the vote in the primary but lost to a white candidate in a runoff. Mr. Jackson said the runoff vote bad "racial motivations."

Mr. Jackson has said that he will not support the Democratic nominee for president unless the nominee agrees to work toward abolition of the system.

Mr. Manatt said he hoped that Democrats, black and white, would be able to defuse the issue so that it does not disrupt the Democratic National Convention in July.

"What the dual primary has done in recent years is get the more progressive whites and minorities — blacks and Hispanics in Texas, blacks in other Southern states — together in support of the more progressive candidate," he said.

He cited the 1979 election of William Winter as governor of Mississippi. Mr. Winter, whose term ended this year, was an outspoken supporter of integration and increased the number of black appointed officials. He finished second in the 1979 primary but won the runoff when blacks united with moderate and liberal whites.

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U.S. Safety Unit Urges Tighter Regulation of Airport Fuel Handling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board, after a study of operations at 14 U.S. airports, has called for stronger regulations dealing with airport fuel-handling procedures.

The report, issued Tuesday, raised concerns that many of the thousands of people who fuel planes, from small private aircraft to jumbo jets, may not be adequately trained or properly screened.

The safety board has been concerned for years about the fueling of small aircraft or large propeller planes such as a DC-3 that crashed in St. Louis after receiving jet fuel by mistake.

The report does not specifically cite the St. Louis crash, but investigators said in that case they discovered that a fuel handler, unable to start a truck loaded with aviation gas, had topped off the tank with jet fuel from a nearby truck. With the wrong fuel mixture, the plane's engines failed.

As part of its investigation at the 14 airports around the nation, the safety board examined 30 fuel service facilities, its report found.

Only two of the facilities administered an aptitude test before hiring workers, and in most cases not even minimal background checks are required. Only three facilities checked into employee driving records or whether they had driver's licenses.

Three of every four facilities hired people off the street for refueling positions and did not require any aviation or fueling experience.

Although all the facilities required some on-the-job training, supervision normally lasted only a few weeks. In some cases, the employee only had to attest to having read manuals on safety, operations and quality control.

Airport managers often showed little knowledge or interest about the fueling facilities, contending that the FAA and the fueling company should be responsible. However, the report continued, most FAA inspectors "did not have experience with or knowledge" about the fueling operations.

"It hasn't been that we observed reckless practices, but we've found that the people, given the sensitivity of their positions, are not being adequately screened and adequately trained," the safety board chairman, James E. Burnett Jr., said of the fuel handlers.

In its list of 21 recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration, the board urged the FAA to improve its rules for handling and storing fuel and for training personnel.

Furthermore, the safety board said it found conditions at fueling operations that raised other safety concerns.

At all but two of the 14 airports examined, the investigators said they discovered "leaking fuel trucks, fuel trucks without fire extinguishers, trucks on which the fuel type was not easily identified."

On other subjects, the report:

• Warned against possible safety hazards in an FAA proposal to reduce fire-rescue operations at some small airports where large jets may continue to operate.

• Expressed concern about the

construction of structures near airport flight paths but said the FAA has been successful in limiting the number of obstructions by negotiation with local officials.

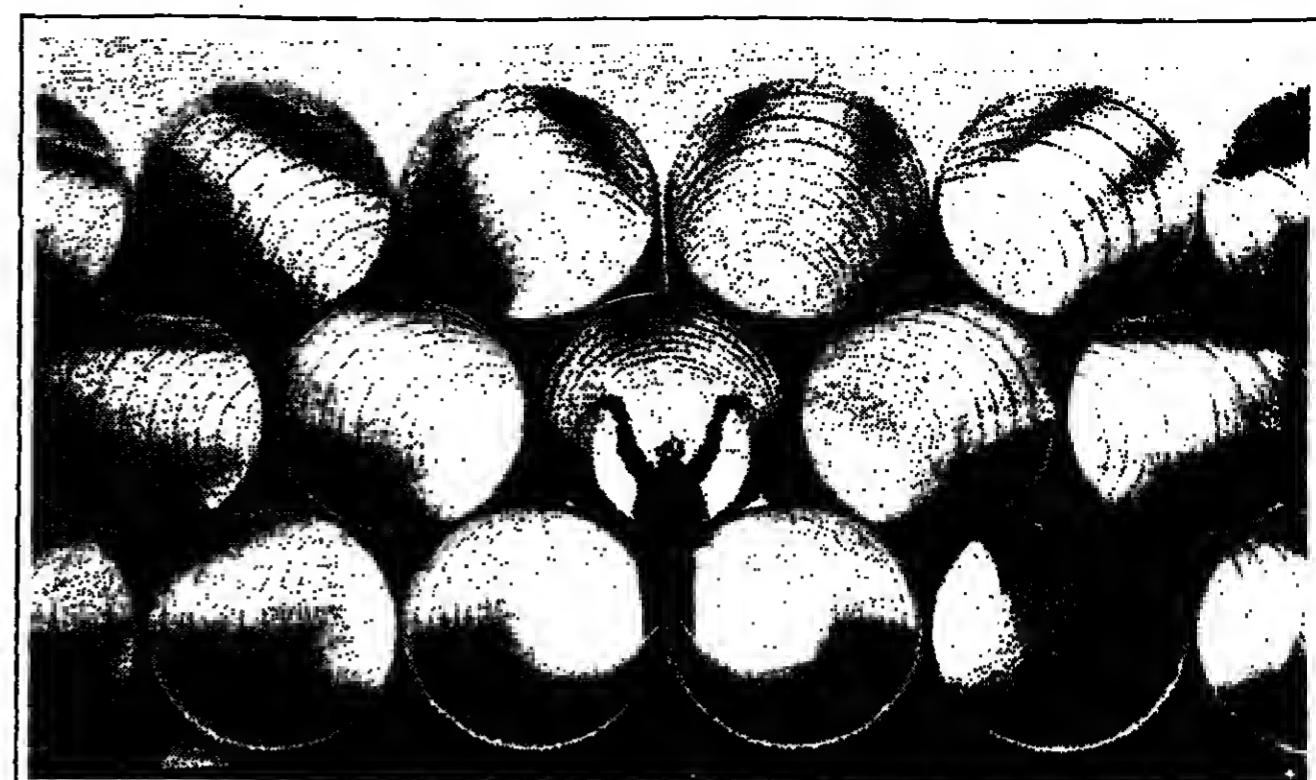
• Urged that all airports be required to conduct crash emergency drills every four years.

The board added, however, that it had found "a measurable improvement in airport safety" since the FAA initiated its airport certification program in 1972.

The board gave a safety grade

to any of the airports studied. They were: Dulles and National near Washington; John F. Kennedy International and LaGuardia in New York; Los Angeles International, San Diego-Lindbergh and Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena in California; Houston Intercontinental and Hobby in Houston; O'Hare and Midway in Chicago; Stapleton in Denver; Logan in Boston; and Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood in Fort Lauderdale.

(AP, LAT)



AN OPEN PIPELINE — A man in the Bavarian village of Weitershamm looks through tubes that will be used

to build a segment of the 2,800-mile natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to several countries in Western Europe.

United Press International

Socialists in France Press Communists on Policies

Reuters

PARIS — France's Socialist leaders Wednesday called a parliamentary vote of confidence for Thursday in an effort to make their Communist Party partners in government fall into line behind the policies checked into employment driving records or whether they had driver's licenses.

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decision was announced after a weekly cabinet meeting presided over by Mr. Mitterrand. The government did not say whether it would broaden Thursday's confidence vote to include issues other than industrial policy.

The Communists have 44 of the 491 seats in parliament. The Socialists have 235, a majority, so a defection by the Communists would not bring down the cabinet.

Meanwhile Wednesday, the government approved a controversial

draft law aimed at bringing the country's private schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, under closer state supervision.

The government spokesman, Max Gallo, said after the cabinet meeting that the bill represented a compromise that the government believed would be acceptable to the majority.

But political sources said the National Assembly was expected to introduce a series of amendments when it debates the plan next month.

Under pressure from the powerful Catholic lobby, which has organized protest marches backed by opposition politicians, Georges Marchais said the Communists participated in the government was "not unconditional" and was tied to respect for agreements with the Socialists negotiated in June 1981 and renewed last December.

Poindextering the Socialists that they had committed themselves to reducing unemployment and promoting economic growth, he repeated his condemnation of government plans for the steel industry that were announced three weeks ago.

Last week Mr. Marchais joined a protest march by steelworkers through Paris.

His gesture of defiance prompted Mr. Mitterrand and President François Mitterrand to seek a parliamentary vote in order to make the Communists commit themselves.

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Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, declared Tuesday that he was firmly against any process that would imperil the identity of the Catholic education system.

Cardinal Lustiger referred in particular to a provision of the bill under which a limited number of state teachers would work in private schools, while teachers in private schools would be able, within six years, to choose to join the state system.

Referring to Nazi Germany and World War II, he said history must not be allowed to repeat itself.

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Greece lodged a protest Wednesday with its NATO allies over Tuesday's exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the breakaway Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

Turkey is the only country so far to have recognized the Turkish Cypriot minority's small state, which was proclaimed in November in the northern third of the Mediterranean island nation.

An announcement said Foreign Minister Yannis Haralambopoulos summoned the ambassadors of

Soviet Rejects Bonn Access To Missiles

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A senior Kremlin spokesman said Wednesday that West Germany must be "absolutely excluded" from gaining access to nuclear weapons.

A final regulation published

Tuesday requires food manufacturers who use nutritional labels on their products to add information about the sodium content to the list of calories, protein, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and minerals. Products without nutritional labels, however, need not carry the information.

The agency also will establish a maximum amount of salt that foods may contain and still claim to contain little or no sodium. The rule, more than three years in the making, is a hybrid of mandatory and voluntary action.

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Salt Listing Is Required By U.S. in Food Labeling

By Cristine Russell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Food and Drug Administration will require food manufacturers to list the salt or sodium content of products that carry nutritional labels after July 1982.

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Tuesday requires food manufacturers who use nutritional labels on their products to add information about the sodium content to the list of calories, protein, carbohydrates, fat, vitamins and minerals. Products without nutritional labels, however, need not carry the information.

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percent in 1978 to 40 percent in 1982.

The number of products with salt labeling has been growing in recent years. The number is expected to expand considerably under the new regulation, said Dr. Sanford Miller, chief of the FDA's Bureau of Drugs.

Americans consume far more salt than is considered necessary or healthy by many scientists. The National Research Council considers a daily sodium intake of 1,100 to 3,000 milligrams safe and adequate. Many adults consume several times that much, from 5,000 to 7,000 milligrams. A teaspoon of salt, which is 40 percent sodium, contains about 2,000 milligrams of sodium.

SCIENCE

The Shrinking 'Hour': Critics Assail 'Assembly Line' Therapy

By Daniel Goleman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Of all the elements that set the therapy hour apart from other human encounters, one of the most obvious—and least-discussed—is its time limit.

An increasing number of therapists, both here and in Europe, are coming to question the wisdom of the fixed length of the therapeutic hour. At the same time, a trend toward shortened sessions and assembly-line scheduling has been the object of sharp criticism. Some critics see money-making as the motive rather than care for the patient.

Dr. Judd Marmor, a former president of the American Psychiatric Association, described the trend as "destructive to some patients."

In an earlier criticism that stands out as one of the few wide-ranging, open airings of the issue, Ralph Greensohn wrote in the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*: "It is obvious that taking patient after patient on an assembly-line schedule is an act of hostility, subtle and unconscious though it might be. There is a degree of hurtfulness in ending every hour, but the assembly-line method adds an unnecessary element of degradation to the patient."

The issue takes on added weight in light of the prevalence of therapy that occurs just once a week. In classical analysis, with its sessions four or five times a week, unfinished business can readily be resumed the next day, but the once-a-week client does not have that luxury. And in either case, the critics say, the pressures of time deprive the patient of that most prized commodity, the therapist's attention.

Many patients may feel short-changed by the increasingly common hurried pace of therapy. For more and more therapists, particularly psychoanalysts in urban centers, the hour has been shrinking: what used to be a standard 50-minute "hour" is just 45 minutes.

Whatever its length, the time limit of the session is a parameter that the patient is supposed to accept as a condition of coming into

therapy, not something to negotiate, like fees or scheduling. Still, in the view of some observers, the time limit can be a hidden source of tension, a silent drag on the effectiveness of therapy.

For the patient, complaisant about the restrictions imposed by the therapeutic hour fall into that complicated world of psychotherapy in which very little is ever what it seems to be on the surface.

Whatever its actual length, the conventional session follows a more-or-less standard progression in the view of many therapists interviewed. It tends to move methodically from amenities (often pregnant with meaning for the trained therapist) through a buildup of emotion and insight and then into a culmination and decompression. That progression seems to embody a spontaneous natural pace for therapy.

Such formulaic descriptions of the therapy sessions, of course, are idealized versions, distilled from observations of thousands of hours with hundreds of patients. A session on any specific day for a given patient will unfold with its own pacing.

The sequence also applies, in the main, to insight-oriented therapies, where the interchange between patient and therapist is relatively unstructured. Approaches like behavior therapy, where the therapist's role is more directive, fit the model well.

THE therapeutic hour evolved as a convenience for the therapist, according to Dr. Marmor. "In his early days, Freud had nothing but time on his hands," he said. "He had the time for extended, leisurely sessions. Once when the composed Mahler came to town, Freud treated him in a single, marathon session."

"As he got busier, Freud made the standard hour 50 minutes," Dr. Marmor continued. "He believed a therapist should not take notes during the session, so he would make his notes during the 10 minutes between clients. That 50-minute hour, with 10-minute breaks, became the convention in the early days of psychoanalysis."



The shrinking of the 50-minute hour to 45 minutes, Dr. Marmor said, is an American innovation, "in the spirit of time-saving and efficiency."

Many therapists who see patients for 45-minute schedules have two sessions back-to-back, and then take a 15-minute break, a practice that allows both convenient scheduling on the quarter hour and fitting in an extra patient or two a day. Dr. Marmor feels that such a schedule gives the therapist sufficient breaks to reflect and recover from client to client.

But some therapists are not even leaving themselves than 15-minute break, and Dr. Marmor does not approve of that practice.

Hans Strupp, distinguished professor of psychology at Vanderbilt University, who has done much research on psychotherapy, agrees.

"Seeing more than two people back-to-back is an enormous human demand on the therapist," he said. "I don't see how anyone can function very well this way by the end of the day."

A charge made against therapists who schedule shorter sessions is an

attempt to one training analyst. "The worst thing though is not the pace itself but when the analyst can't be honest with himself about his own motives. It's hypocrisy, or scheduling per se, that undermines the treatment," he added.

Many therapists interviewed, though, feel the criticisms are overdrawn.

"In defense of the assembly line scheduling, it must be said that there is a tremendous amount of variation from therapist to therapist in the scheduling that suits each best," according to one therapist who schedules some of his patients back to back. "There may be some people who can do it without shortchanging their clients."

Apart from the issues raised by shortening the session and running sessions one after the other without break, there is concern over the inflexibility of these sessions.

"Some have advocated open-ended hours, letting an agitated person have longer if he needs it," Dr. Marmor said. "But when you schedule patients tightly, you cheat someone else. So the hour ends on time, regardless." The person in the waiting room may be agitated, too, and may view being left there with his turmoil as a rejection or an act of carelessness.

Perhaps the most celebrated rebel against the standard psychoanalytic hour was Jacques Lacan, the late French psychoanalyst whose theories continue to be influential among European therapists.

According to John Muller, a psychologist at the Austin Riggs Center who is co-author of "Lacan and Language" (International Universities Press), Lacan lost his membership in the International Psychoanalytic Society in part over the issue of how the hour should be ended.

"There's a real question of the therapist's psychological availability to each patient when he schedules back to back all day," according to Muller.

Perhaps the greatest damage

to the time on the clock, but rather according to the rhythms of a given session.

Lacan and those who follow him today have put that principle into practice. Lacan would schedule patients so that there were always three or four in the waiting room and sessions varied in length from five minutes to an hour or more if it seemed merited, although most were under 20 minutes.

HERE are several thousand therapists in Europe, particularly in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy, as well as in South America, who follow Lacan's lead in flexible endings, according to Dr. Francois Peraldi, a Lacanian psychoanalyst in Montreal.

Lacan pointed out that ending the session punctuates what has just occurred, much as a period ends a sentence. Rather than letting that "punctuation" occur randomly, as the clock dictates, Lacan proposed that the therapist end the session at a moment that underscores what has transpired in therapy: a significant insight or some utterance whose importance the patient does not grasp at the moment but ought on mulling it over.

To check gravitomagnetism, we've built special gyroscopes that work with spinning quartz balls that are believed to be the roundest objects ever made on Earth," Francis Everitt, a Stanford physicist, said in a telephone interview.

"The idea now is to first build a low gravity environment for the gyroscopes aboard the shuttle, and later, placing the gyroscopes in their own spacecraft for the final experiment," he said.

Scientists will measure the gravitomagnetic force with four 3-inch gyroscopes spinning inside a lead balloon with walls the thickness of aluminum foil. The gyroscopes, spinning at zero gravity, will be aimed for a year at a fixed reference point—the star Rigel. At the end of that time, sensors will measure whether the mass of the Earth, rotating beneath the satellite, has veered the gyroscopes off the aiming point by the amount Einstein's theory says it should.

The result of such experiments will go a long way toward helping scientists understand whether time passes in space the way we understand it to pass on Earth. Eventually, they may also unlock the secrets of attaining speeds near that of light. Scientists theorize that spaceships will have to travel near the speed of light for astronauts to travel beyond the galaxy.

But even if the Stanford-NASA experiment fails to reach such lofty ends, Dr. Everitt and Dr. McDonald expect it to yield a technological bonanza.

"In doing this experiment, we've been forced to invent a drug-free satellite, create an exceedingly low magnetic field, and to fabricate the roundest ball in the world," said Dr. Everitt, whose colleagues at Stanford developed the idea for the experiment and then got NASA to back them financially.

CURRENTS

Study Reaffirms Link Between Mental Illness and Moon

NEW YORK (AP) — A study of 4,000 mentally ill patients over nearly two decades indicates that the disease's severity varies with the motions of the sun and moon, with psychotics showing their most bizarre behavior when the moon is full, a psychiatrist says.

The study found that at the time of full moons — especially to the summer and fall — psychotic mental patients display their most inappropriate appearance and strongest irrational fears, said Dr. Charles Mirabile of the Institute of Living in Hartford, Connecticut.

Poets have long speculated about the effect of the moon. Shakespeare spoke of people becoming "tools by heavenly compulsion," and the poet John Milton wrote of "moonstruck madness." The word "lunacy" itself comes from the Latin word for the moon, luna.

"It has been recognized for some time that patients with mood disturbances tend to become ill during particular seasons of the year," but the new research suggests "that seasonal effects are much more pervasive than has generally been realized," Dr. Mirabile said at a symposium of the Institute for Child Development Research. He said the 4,000 patients were observed daily for more than 18 years.

Arctic Pollution Is Laid to Soviets

NEW YORK (UPI) — Arctic haze, a reddish cloud of pollution that hovers over the North Pole in winter, is primarily caused by industrial pollution from the Soviet Union, an eight-year-long study has concluded.

The pollution extends from Alaska eastward to Norway — about half of the circumference of the polar ice cap — and is suspended from ground level to as high as 25,000 feet from November through April, according to a report in *Natural History*, published by the American Museum of Natural History.

"I am convinced that, due to air flow patterns and other factors, the major source of the pollutants to the arctic haze is the Soviet Union," said Kenneth Rahn, a research professor at the school of oceanography of the University of Rhode Island. Europe and England are the next largest sources of the pollution, he said. North American countries contribute little because of air flow patterns. The study, conducted with Glenn Shaw, an atmospheric physicist at the University of Alaska, began in 1976 and was funded by the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research.

Life With Smokers Found Unhealthy

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Statistics on western Pennsylvania women who died in the mid-1970s indicate that it is unhealthy to live or work with a cigarette smoker, according to a study published in the *Western Journal of Medicine*.

Gus H. Miller of Edinboro, director of a nonprofit group, Studies on Smoking, said his study of 537

women who died in Erie County in 1975 and 1976 showed that nonsmoking wives whose husbands, the disease's severity varies with the motions of the sun and moon, with psychotics showing their most bizarre behavior when the moon is full, a psychiatrist says.

In addition, he said, the statistics show that nonsmoking wives who worked outside the home and thus could have been exposed to cigarette smoke elsewhere, also had a higher incidence of cancer than nonsmoking wives who remained at home where no one smoked.

Laser Treatment Aids in Fertility

CAMBRIDGE, England (AP) — Thirty British women who had been unable to conceive became pregnant within three months of having laser treatment for cancer of the cervix, a physician reports.

Dr. John Hare, a consultant in obstetrics and gynecology at Hinchinbrooke Hospital in Huntingdon, near here, said the women had all been treated with lasers for a pre-malignant form of cancer of the cervix.

"It would be virtually impossible to statistically prove this improvement in fertility, but it does seem to be there," he told a meeting of the British Medical Association. "What the mechanism for this may be remains a mystery."

He speculated that infertile women's bodies contain antibodies to male sperm that prevent conception. "With the laser, we may be destroying the area of the cervix which is producing these antibodies," he said.

"It would be virtually impossible to statistically prove this improvement in fertility, but it does seem to be there," he told a meeting of the British Medical Association. "What the mechanism for this may be remains a mystery."

Barbara Keating says she and other scientists are "shocked" by what appears to be big rotations discovered in Guam and other Mariana Islands. Recent surveys showed that Guam and the rest of the Mariana Islands have rotated nearly 100 degrees from where they were formed 40 million years ago.

The rotation is the result of the islands' lying at the boundary of the Pacific and Philippine tectonic plates, she said. She had expected to find that they had rotated 10 to 15 degrees, similar to the Bonin Islands ridge.

"None of the islands in the Pacific plate have this kind of rotation," she said. "Basically, we've thrown out all the old tectonic models that we have on how the Philippine Sea was formed, and we've been forced to build our own."



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WALL STREET WATCH

U.S. Stocks Are Cheaper
But May Not Be Bargains

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

Is Wall Street cheap again? Unfortunately for investors, the problem with stocks is that when they look cheap, often they get a lot cheaper. And for real bargains you have to shop around. Even the other side of the street.

That is what investors worldwide know as U.S. equities exploded in the bull market that began in August of 1982. They started shopping on other stock exchanges as Wall Street prices soared.

Since last summer — no secret to those who failed to take profits — American stocks have cheapened. According to the U.S. Stock Market Index compiled by Geneva-based Capital International SA, Wall Street has given back about a tenth of the 67-percent gain rung up in the bull market's initial charge through last June.

Wall Street's 52-percent advance of the August 1982 bottom compares with a 43-percent gain since then for Capital International's World Index, which includes all the 19 major exchanges. In the same period, through March, Capital International's index of stock markets in Europe and the Far East has surged 59 percent, with the European component ahead 39 percent.

In 1984's first quarter, while Wall Street dropped about 5 percent, European exchanges advanced close to 9 percent. Moreover, Japan has been "strongly outperforming" U.S. equities the last nine months, noted Nilly Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, which makes statistical surveys of world stock markets and tracks valuations of 1,600 companies worldwide.

"Wall Street has become steadily more attractive as stock prices there have fallen," she added. "Now it appears more reasonably valued than anywhere, with the exception of Holland and Germany. And the main attraction in the U.S. is that high-quality companies are the ones selling at the most attractive valuations."

Mrs. Sikorsky cited the case of IBM, with a price/earnings ratio slightly below 11 based on estimated 1984 profit. That is the current average multiple for all U.S. stocks, she said, and compares with average P/Es of 12½ times earnings in Europe and 29 times for Japanese equities.

As for the smaller, more speculative American companies, many are growing extremely fast yet have suffered price corrections of 30 to 40 percent, she pointed out. "This puts them at relatively more attractive P/Es than they have been at for a long time."

But as a warning to investors, Mrs. Sikorsky concluded: "No stock market anywhere except Germany looks cheap now compared with bond yields. It's dangerous to ignore returns attainable in bond markets when looking at equity markets around the world."

Jean-Michel Détroyat, who heads Détroyat Associates, a Paris investment research firm that focuses on French and European companies but watches Wall Street, is more convinced that U.S. stocks are undervalued relative to other world markets.

"But that doesn't mean the background for higher U.S. stock prices is there," he said. "Perhaps by the second half of this year we'll see impetus for Wall Street as interest rates go down with the expansion slowing and the Fed forges policies that might undercut the Reagan administration in its re-election bid."

"Yet now, blue chips look extremely cheap — and with very little risk," he observed.

Besides IBM, he mentioned the autos, noting that General Motors and Chrysler are selling at P/Es of around 4 on this year's earnings. Neither does he see risk for food stocks like Campbell Soup and Carnation, nor McDonald's in the restaurant group. "All these stocks are historically cheap," he said.

Mr. Détroyat also noted that while the "investment community is cold on high-tech stocks, with their high growth rates, they really can't be ignored." He said he would feel much more comfortable about starting up a high-technology mutual fund now than he would have a year ago.

Favorite he mentioned are Telerate, Quotron Systems, Applied Magnetics, Cipher Data, Xidex and Seagate.

A third area the firm researches on Wall Street is the oil-service industry, but analyst Isabelle Verellen, who recently attended an investment conference on the group in New Orleans, is not very excited about the stocks.

"Although rig business for the industry has picked up, pricing

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

CURRENCY RATES

Latest interbank rates on April 18, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	5	6	D.M.	F.R.	ILL.	Gdr.	8.R.	S.F.	Yen
Currency	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Amsterdam	2,945	4,234	112.58	36.68	1,0207	5,923	132.25	122.64	7
Brussels	5,420	20,475	6,623	3,3055	18,108	24,66	34,63	34,63	7
Frankfurt	2,645	2,749	32.65	1,616	4,495	12,177	21,177	21,177	7
London (b)	2,610	2,774	22.05	11.25	22.05	11.25	21.17	21.17	7
Milan	2,610	2,774	21.17	10.25	21.17	10.25	20.25	20.25	7
New York (c)	1,627.75	2,319.70	418.16	200.25	547.91	30,264	745.70	739	7
Paris	1,123	1,193	2,625	0.1466	1,231.15	2,764.9	54.179	54.179	7
Tokyo	224.57	319.21	18.57	4.76	227.69	15.67	377.32	224.70	7
Zurich	2,160	2,109	10.25	24.915	1,120	1,059	22.972	22.972	7
Yield	0.829	0.947	2.316	0.6674	1,079.22	2,317.9	1,021	1,021	7
Yield	1,677.22	1,744.01	3,752	1,325.25	3,752	3,752	237.271	237.271	7

Dollar Values

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543

Japan to Give Foreigners 'Enhanced' Access to Its Financial Markets, Sprinkel Says

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Japan soon will give foreign banks and other financial institutions "enhanced opportunities" to do business there, a long-sought privilege that could "over time" lead to a surer-growth, says Beryl Sprinkel, the undersecretary of the Treasury for financial affairs.

Mr. Sprinkel said Tuesday that he expected "some announcements soon" by the Japanese government. But, he cautioned, "they believe in a step-by-step process."

U.S. officials believe that have opened the first stage of a significant internationalization of Japanese financial and capital markets. To separate statements or briefings, the two governments said progress had been made in a number of areas.

The United States has been pressing Japan to liberalize its financial markets to make them compatible with the country's status as the second industrial power in the non-Communist world. Specifically, Washington wants Tokyo to open financial markets to foreigners and to make the yen an international currency.

Mr. Sprinkel said that the U.S. approach had been twofold: to create an environment in which the demand for yen would increase, "reflecting the real strength of the Japanese economy"; and "to improve the efficiency of the Japanese capital markets for the benefit of Japan itself and the rest of the world."

The general theory is that as investors find it easier to buy yen-denominated bonds, certificates of deposit and other instruments, the demand for the currency would increase, driving up its value—especially if Japan removes its restrictions on interest-rate movements. If this happened, a higher value would make Japanese goods more costly.

Not all the U.S. objectives have been accomplished, Mr. Sprinkel said. A U.S.-Japanese task force will continue its negotiations with the hope of concluding them at a meeting May 21 in Rome.

Mr. Sprinkel evaluated the progress made by the task force in two days of talks that ended yesterday at three levels:

First, "substantial improvements in current conditions" will be made relating to "access" to the Japanese capital market by banks and other financial institutions. In the future, he said, these institutions will only have more opportunities to get into Japan, but also will be able to operate "in a more transparent regulatory environment."

Second, the talks regarding liberalization of the Japanese domestic capital market were less productive. But there was "some progress" if Mr. Sprinkel appeared to hope soon would be broadened. Here, the United States wants Japan to soften restrictions on interest rates to make investment in Japan more

opportunities to the next few weeks prior to the drafting of a report to the ministers," Mr. Sprinkel said.

The United States has long complained that the yen is too cheap, giving Japan an extra advantage in trade competition against U.S. goods. If a better yen-dollar relationship existed, some experts believe, many of the causes for the trade tensions between the two countries would be eliminated.

But not all agree that the yen-dollar relationship is that important. For example, a New York Federal Reserve Bank analysis last month argued that "the dollar is too strong, but the yen is not particularly weak."

Nonetheless, there is a pervasive view within the Reagan administration that these steps will in fact contribute to the strengthening of the yen.



Beryl Sprinkel

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

18 April 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some funds whose values are based on issue prices. The international symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the fund:

1 = Daily; 2 = Weekly; 3 = Bi-monthly; 4 = Quarterly; 5 = Annually.

ALL-MAIL MANAGEMENT CO. SA —
1 = All-Mail Trust SF 14.011

BANK UNTIL BAER & CO. Ltd —
1 = Borsbund SF 22.90*

1 = Gruber SF 21.65*

1 = Schindler SF 17.07*

BANK DE ERNST & Cie AG, P.B. —
1 = CFS Fund SF 1.25*

1 = CFS Fund SF 1.25*

1 = CFS Fund SF 1.25*

BANQUE INDOSUEZ —
1 = Dividend SF 20.67

1 = Fonds Europe SF 21.65*

1 = Fonds Europe SF 21.65*

1 = Indosuez Multibonds A SF 15.18*

1 = Indosuez Multibonds A SF 15.18*

BRITANNIA, POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey —
1 = B.M. Fund SF 1.25*

Income Growth Narrows in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Personal income in the United States rose a relatively modest 0.5 percent in March, compared with 0.7 percent in February, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday. The report was viewed as an indication that the economy is slowing somewhat after its rapid pace of growth at the start of the year.

Personal income rose \$13.9 billion in March to an annual rate of \$2.94 trillion, according to seasonally-adjusted figures. This was the smallest monthly rise since last August.

In January, income rose a record 1.6 percent, according to revised figures in February the increase was 0.7 percent.

The figures also showed a higher level of spending in March. Personal consumption expenditures rose \$9.7 billion, compared with a \$2.7-billion decline in February.

Most of the March spending increase was in services, including utilities. Purchases of durable goods declined \$3.9 billion after a February decline of \$11.2 billion. Purchases of non-durable goods declined \$4.5 billion in March after falling \$10.1 billion in February.

Retail sales are included in this reduced spending on goods. The government reported earlier that retail sales had declined 2.2 percent in March.

Manufacturing payrolls increased \$1.8 billion in March, compared with a \$3.8-billion rise in February, according to the report.

Season	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Grains						
WHEAT (CBOT)						
5,000 bu minimum-dollars per bushel						
4/21 124.9 May 134.6 134.6 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
4/22 125.0 Jun 134.5 134.5 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
4/23 125.1 Jul 134.5 134.5 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
4/24 125.2 Aug 134.5 134.5 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
4/25 125.3 Sep 134.5 134.5 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
4/26 125.4 Oct 134.5 134.5 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
4/27 125.5 Nov 134.5 134.5 124.5 124.7 +.1%						
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Texaco Offers Anti-Takeover Plan

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Texaco Inc., which recently spent more than \$10 billion to buy another large oil company and almost \$1.3 billion to ward off a potential takeover threat, has asked its shareholders to adopt a series of anti-takeover measures.

Texaco said the proposals were not aimed at any specific overtures but were "being recommended in order to assure fair treatment of the company's stockholders in takeover situations."

The strategy, aimed at making it more difficult and time-consuming to try to take over Texaco, were presented Tuesday in a proxy statement mailed to shareholders in preparation for the company's annual meeting, scheduled for May 25 in Dallas.

In February, Texaco completed a \$10.13-billion purchase of Getty Oil Co. in what was then the largest merger in U.S. history. Standard Oil Co. of California is now seeking federal approval to buy Gulf Corp. for \$13.3 billion.

In March, Texaco defused speculation that it was the target of a

takeover bid by paying \$1.28 billion to buy back 9.9 percent of its stock that had been accumulated by the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas.

Texaco recommended Tuesday that its shareholders approve measures to:

- Stagger the terms of its 13 board members, who are now elected annually, so that it would take at least two years to gain control of a majority of the board's seats. It proposed requiring an 80-percent margin of approval, rather than a simple majority, to remove a director and also proposed other procedural obstacles to a hostile suitor seeking representation on the board.

- Create roadblocks to so-called "two-tier" takeover offers, by which a corporate suitor would pay cash to acquire a controlling interest in Texaco and then buy the remaining shares under less desirable terms. The company's proposed "fair price amendment" would require either approval of an offer by shareholders with 80 percent of the voting stock, or approval of a majority of independent

members of the Texaco board, or would set a formula for a minimum price for an offer.

The amendment is designed to encourage a suitor to negotiate a takeover with the board.

In its proxy statement, Texaco noted that its proposed takeover defense could deprive shareholders of possible profits and could allow a minority of shareholders to block a merger sought by a majority.

Texaco Issues Eurobond

Texaco is issuing a \$300-million, 10-year convertible Eurobond with a coupon of 11 1/4 percent and priced at par, Reuters reported Wednesday from London, quoting the lead manager, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Last month Texaco increased to \$1 billion a convertible \$800-million Eurobond. The terms of the new issue Wednesday are the same except for the coupon: the earlier 11 1/4-percent bond was the largest dollar convertible ever.

The bond, with a conversion price of \$50, is guaranteed by Texaco and is being issued through a subsidiary, Texaco Capital N.V.

Sears to Market AT&T Systems

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. plans to distribute its business communications systems nationally through Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s business systems centers, the companies have announced. Sears already markets AT&T's residential telephones.

The new equipment, known as Merlin, is designed for small businesses and was introduced last October. It should be available at Sears' 58 business centers beginning in June, the companies said Tuesday.

The two models available are designed to handle two to four lines and can connect up to 10 telephones. The companies said Sears service technicians will handle installation and repairs.

AT&T's telephones are manufactured by Western Electric, its manufacturing division, and distributed through its marketing division, known as AT&T Information Systems.

Siemens and Intel Planning Microprocessor Project

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Siemens AG, the West German electronics giant, plans to announce next week details of a joint venture with Intel Corp. to develop a new version of an advanced Intel microprocessor.

Siemens officials acknowledged the agreement with the California-based semiconductor maker but declined to provide details. They would not comment on a report by Electronic News, a U.S. trade paper, that Siemens plans to invest as much as \$80 million in the project over five years.

The project involves developing an improved version of Intel's iAPX 432 microprocessor. A microprocessor is a microchip or, as in this case, a set of chips that essentially acts as the nerve center of a minicomputer or microcomputer.

The complex "architecture" of the 432 has created snags that have stalled widespread acceptance of the chip, industry analysts say. Siemens' funds will allow Intel

in which International Business Machines Corp. has a 20-percent stake, to keep the program alive without diverting large sums from other projects.

For Siemens, the project is in line with an effort to develop expertise in the most advanced chip technology through collaboration with other companies. "Siemens seems to be very committed to catching up," said Malcolm Penn, a London-based analyst for Dataquest Inc., the Cupertino, California, re-

search firm.

Siemens already has cooperative agreements with Intel, including one that allows the West German company to produce Intel's highly successful 8086 microprocessor.

Siemens is also cooperating with N.V. Philips of the Netherlands in research into microelectronics and new semiconducting materials.

A Mercury spokesman said the two companies are considering cooperation in "broad-band" transmission, which would allow faster data flows and video services.

Mercury, set up as a small rival to British Telecom, has made slow progress since it went into service a year ago. The company is owned 40 percent by Cable & Wireless PLC, 40 percent by British Petroleum Co. and 20 percent by Barclays Bank PLC. Barclays is trying to sell all or part of its stake.

Pacific Telesis, the newly independent U.S. West Coast telephone company spin off from American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has expressed interest in buying a stake in Mercury.

Harvester Transfer to France

By Richard L. Henander
International Herald Tribune

CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. plans to increase production of combines in France under a previously disclosed plan to transfer assembly of self-propelled combines, a type of farm machine, to a plant in Angers from

Reuters Weighs Data Venture With Mercury

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Reuters Ltd. and Mercury Communications Ltd. said Wednesday that they are studying opportunities for cooperation in transmission of financial information.

Reuters, the electronic financial news and data service, had been discussing the purchase of a stake in Mercury, a fledgling British telecommunications company. But those talks ended last week.

Analysis said the transaction, which includes joint research and development efforts, was likely to batten a shakeout among the more than 50 companies that make private branch exchange, or PBX, equipment. Last June, International Business Machines Corp. made a similar investment in Rohn Corp., a major PBX maker in Santa Clara, California.

The affiliation with Wang, which includes an initial purchase price of \$89 million, appeared likely to raise Intecom's standing in the crowded PBX field, and to give it a major competitive edge in selling equipment to the thousands of offices that use Wang equipment. "This is something we always felt we had to do," said Richard L. Henander, Intecom's vice president for finance.

Wang, which makes word processors and other office equipment, also said Tuesday that earnings rose 35.3 percent in its third fiscal quarter, ended March 31. They totalled \$49.8 million, or 36 cents a share, up from \$36.8 million, or 28 cents a share. Sales jumped 38 percent, to \$543.5 million, from \$394 million.

Intecom said that revenues for the first quarter rose 61 percent, to \$21 million, from \$13 million, but that earnings dropped to \$56,000, from \$1.3 million in 1983, when it had a \$574,000 tax credit.

Wang is based in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Intecom is in suburban Dallas.

Wang to Buy Up to 30% Of Intecom

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wang Laboratories has announced an agreement to buy as much as 30 percent of Intecom, a maker of communications and switching equipment, in an effort to increase Wang's telecommunications offerings for the office market.

Analysis said the transaction, which includes joint research and development efforts, was likely to batten a shakeout among the more than 50 companies that make private branch exchange, or PBX, equipment. Last June, International Business Machines Corp. made a similar investment in Rohn Corp., a major PBX maker in Santa Clara, California.

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INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Public Affairs Manager

Brussels

Monsanto is on the move. Last year was our most successful ever in Europe with a major contributor being our growing agricultural herbicide business. In less than a decade we have zipped up the world ranking of agrochemical producers to become one of the top three. Maintaining business leadership means a high public profile. Effective communications with farmers, consumers, governmental regulators, advisors and key opinion formers is a must today and essential for tomorrow as we develop new agricultural, animal and human health care products and technologies including genetic engineering. To meet this challenge, we are strengthening our communications efforts. We seek an experienced and creative public affairs professional capable of managing pan-European communications programmes. The successful candidate will probably be: □ 30-40 years old with 8-10 years public relations background; □ previous governmental affairs experience within the food, agricultural or pharmaceutical sectors; □ a creative/accurate writer with proven media relations skills; □ previous international experience; □ fluency in written and spoken English and fluent spoken French or German. This is a key position within our international Public Affairs network and is based at the company's Europe-Africa area headquarters in Brussels. We offer an attractive salary and benefits package, including substantial assistance with relocation.

If you welcome and enjoy a stimulating and challenging environment where professionalism and ability is recognised, please send full personal and career details to: L. Borrill, Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe S.A., avenue de Tervueren 270-272, box 1, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium.

Monsanto

Deputy division manager
Saudi Arabia

SOOEXHO an international catering group of 1B 000 employees in 40 countries, is looking for a deputy division manager for one of its divisions in Saudi Arabia.

The ideal candidate should be:

- age 30-35 years,
- arabic-english bilingual, french a plus,
- MBA graduate or equivalent,
- minimum 3 years experience at a senior management level in a services company in the middle east - Saudi Arabia a plus,
- able to manage large number of multinational personnel,
- broad experience in contracts managements, general management and in financial/personnel administration,
- this is a prospective position for a top career.

Interested candidates are requested to send their C.V. with photograph and full address to Michel GAY, Personnel Manager, C/O Abbar & Zainy SOOEXHO, P.O. Box 41491, Riyadh 11521, Saudi Arabia. All applications will be treated confidentially.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL
requires an
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT in the
MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Executive Assistants are primarily responsible for liaison with Amnesty International's groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns and recommend new actions on behalf of prisoners.

Fluent Arabic and English are essential, French would be useful. Executive Assistants must be able to type.

Salary: £246.00 per annum (index-linked)

For a detailed job specification and application form send a large s.a.e. to Personnel Office, Amnesty International, 1 Eastern Street, London EC1Y 8AJ or ring 01 233 1771.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 24 May 1984.

FINANCIAL ANALYST

USAID Regional Housing Office in Nairobi, Kenya, is seeking qualified candidates for two years Personnel Service Contract. Candidates should have ten years experience as a financial officer in a municipal government or other major institution. Candidates must have experience in performing financial analysis of municipalities and institutions. Analysis to include accounting procedures, record keeping, financial planning, budgeting, financial audits, institutional and project cash flows. Experience in preparing operational and procedural manuals, on training in the Third World and knowledge of British accounting procedures is desirable. French language capability is desired.

Interested candidates should send resumes to:
Mr. Fred Hansen, Assistant Director
Box 241 (NAIROBI)

USAID Regional Housing Office APO, New York 09675 USA

A LEADING TRADING CO. IN THE ELECTRICAL & LIGHTING FIELD

REQUIRES FOR ITS U.A.E. OPERATIONS

A BRANCH MANAGER AND/OR SALES MANAGER

THE POSITION:

- To establish and follow up contacts with potential clients and be in charge of a team of salesmen.
- To report to the area manager.

THE CANDIDATE:

- In his late thirties with a sound successful experience in sales, preferably in the area.
- Very good working knowledge of English and Arabic.
- Relevant education background.

THE CONDITIONS:

- An annual income depending on qualifications, plus housing and transportation facilities.
- Career prospects if successful.

Candidates are requested to send a handwritten letter of application together with detailed C.V. and photo to:

BASELEC, att. Mr. Grafton, 55 Rue Deguingand
F-92300 LEVALLOIS (FRANCE).

The above will be treated in confidence.

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Here is your chance to find the professional challenges you've been seeking... in an exciting position in Saudi Arabia. Frank E. Basil, Inc., an International company, has been awarded a multi-year contract to provide support services to the Royal Saudi Naval Forces. This contract has created a variety of technical positions for talented individuals.

If you have 6 or more years experience in the following and are ready to meet the professional challenges these positions present, you owe it to yourself to investigate these opportunities. Here are some of our current openings:

ENGINEERS

Electronics; Weapons Systems; Test; Ordnance; Guns; Mechanical; Naval Facilities; Marine; Configuration; Fire Control; QA

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Planning; Production; Quality Assurance and Control; Dockmaster

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PLANNERS/ESTIMATORS

Electrical Maintenance; Combat Systems Maintenance; Structural; Weapons; Electrical; Electronics

SUPERVISORS

Mechanical; Services; Electrical; Weapons; Electronics; Production; Planning; Calibration Lab; Quality Assurance and Control

INSPECTORS

Electrical; Electronics; Non-Destructive Testing; Receiving; Mechanical; Weapons

INSTRUCTORS/TECHNICIANS

Gas Turbine; Gyro Repair; Torpedo; Ordnance; Missile Systems; Electronics; Electronics Data (UYK-7); Communications; Radar; Sonar; Navigation; Weapons; Collision Avoidance; Electronic Countermeasures

These positions are 2 year contracts; most are single status assignments. You will be compensated for your contributions with an excellent salary, complete benefits, bonuses, free R&R and housing, subsidized meals, and substantial tax advantage potential.

Send your resume in confidence to: Dept. 403, Frank E. Basil, Inc., 1510 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. An equal opportunity employer. U.S. citizenship required.

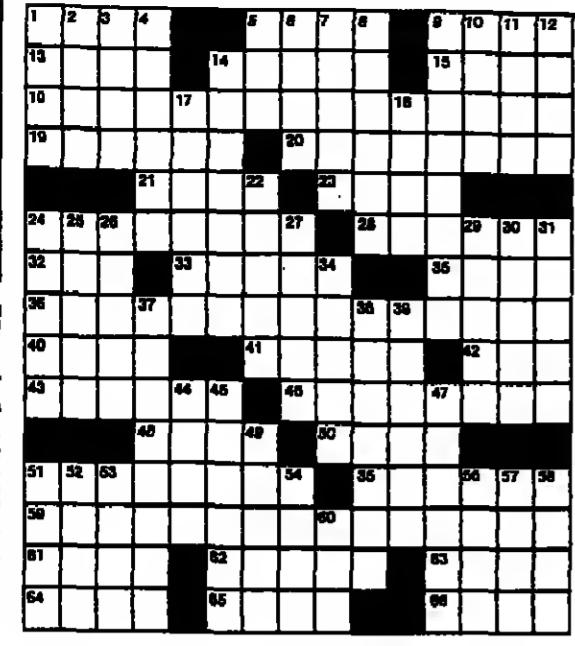
BASIL

WE ARE ON THE
RIGHT TRACK

Excellent journalist of English mother tongue wanted to write a newsletter in English and French for leading French company dealing with Data Processing and automated office systems.

Please send C.V. and photo c/o A. Roederer
114, Bd St Germain - 75006 Paris, who will forward.

JOIN US



ACROSS
 1 Late Italian statesman
 5 Wings for
 9 Armor
 10 Hugh Capet, Louis XV et al.
 12 Mighty mite
 15 — Rubik, inventor of a cube
 16 With 38 and 59 Across, parody on an adage
 19 Famed astronomer: 1571-1630
 20 Turkey in Asia
 21 Let forth
 23 Menilite
 24 Some cocktails
 28 Founded of
 31 Verdi's Ernani
 32 U.N. labor arm
 33 Off Birth
 35 Place west of Nod
 36 See 16 Across
 40 Ancient strongbox
 41 Singer John
 42 A modern Caesar
 43 Troutlike fish
 46 Nondrafted soldier
 48 Yegg's take
 50 Famed round-the-world flier

DOWN
 1 Lone Ranger's disguise
 2 County in Neb.
 3 Frolic
 4 Short-order dish
 5 Kennedy abbr.
 6 Refrain strains
 7 — acids
 8 Emulate
 9 Harriet Tubman
 10 Russian grain center
 11 Crucifix letters
 12 Far East
 13 England
 14 Resembling a keel
 17 Child born on June 1
 18 Catchall abbr.
 22 What Ali held thrice
 24 He had a golden touch
 25 Clock adjunct
 26 Philosopher Josiah: 1855-1916
 27 One of the furs
 29 That is, to Tiberius
 30 Make new knots
 31 Battery terminal
 34 "... dog" — Shak.
 37 Defeated decisively
 38 Retailer's jubilant sign
 39 Marriages
 44 "Welcome" Altman film
 45 No longer immaculate
 47 Makeup mishaps
 49 Tutu material
 51 Twits
 52 King mackerel
 53 — apparent
 54 Drudge
 56 Mad as — her
 57 Barrie dog
 58 He's a hue man
 60 Darius III, to Alexander

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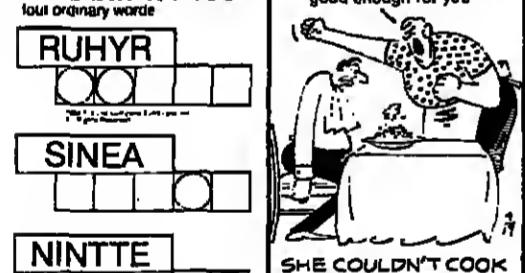
DENNIS THE MENACE



"Mr. Wilson is afraid of heights. He won't even get on a bathroom scale."

JUMBLE

In THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Uncramble these four Jumbles, then use each square to form four ordinary words.

RUHYR

SINEA

NINTTE

INDOOM

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: **NERVY CHAFF ZIGZAG ENCORE**

Answer: What you might do if you try to paint a girl in the nude—**FREEZE**

WEATHER

EUROPE

High: C, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
 Low: C, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z

AFRICA

High: C, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
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LATIN AMERICA

High: C, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z
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NORTH AMERICA

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MIDDLE EAST

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WEATHER

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WEATHER

Sparrows' 2 Free Throws Rally Knicks Past Pistons

United Press International

PONTIAC, Michigan — Rory Sparrow sank two free throws with nine seconds left Tuesday night and Bernard King scored 36 points as the New York Knicks rallied for a 94-93 victory over the Detroit Pistons in the opening game of their best-of-five National Basketball Association playoff series.

Meanwhile, Dallas, Boston, Milwaukee, and Utah won their openers. In series beginning Wednesday

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night, Philadelphia was to face New Jersey, Phoenix was to face Portland and Kansas City was to play Los Angeles.

Sparrow's two foul shots came after he had tipped away a pass intended for Detroit's Kent Benson. Rookie guard Darrell Walker made two key steals as the Knicks held the Pistons scoreless in the final 1:15 to overcome a 93-87 deficit. Bill Cartwright backed Kelly Tripucka with 21 points while Kelly Tripucka led Detroit with 26.

King's two free throws drew New York to within 93-89 and Walker followed with his first steal. King sank a 7-foot baseline jumper with 43 seconds left and Walker came up with another steal off a trapping defense. His free throw with 30 seconds left cut the deficit to 93-92.

The Pistons, the No. 3 scoring team in the league, had taken a 76-4 lead into the final period, but were outgunned, 30-17, over the final 12 minutes in their first post-season game since 1977.

"It was overall team defense that allowed us to get back into the game," said Sparrow, whose crucial free throws gave New York its only lead of the game. "Playoff games are strange."

Knicks 88, SuperSonics 86

In Dallas, Orlando Blackman capped over Jack Sikma, rebounded his own missed shot and scored

with 11 seconds left to cap a comeback that made the Mavericks 88-86 winners over Seattle. Gaining the first playoff victory in its four-year history, Dallas overcame a 15-point first-quarter deficit and an astounding first-half show by the Sonics' Gus Williams. Williams scored 23 points in the first period and 31 in the half (two short of Elgin Baylor's playoff record); he finished with 37. The Mavericks held the final two minutes without star Mark Aguirre, who fouled out with 20 points. The winners' Brad Davis and Jay Vincent each had 16.

Celtics 91, Bullets 83

In Milwaukee, Sidney Moncrief scored 19 points and Marques Johnson had 18 to fuel the Bucks' 105-89 rout of Atlanta. In a balanced attack — Paul Mokeski had 17 points, Mike Dunleavy 14 and Bob Lanier 12 — Milwaukee opened a playoff series at home for the first time in Don Nelson's eight-year tenure as coach. The Hawks were led by Dan Roundfield and Dominique Wilkins with 21 points each.

Bucks 105, Hawks 89

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Jazz 123, Nuggets 121

In Salt Lake City, Adrian Dantley scored 30 points to help the Utah Jazz turn back a late-game rally by Denver, 123-121. Kiki Vandeweghe led the Nuggets with 31 points, including 12 in the final period, and Alex English added 27. But Dantley scored 13 in the third quarter, when the Jazz opened up a 15-point bulge.

Pistons 100, Hawks 99

In Atlanta, Steve Smith scored 22 points and Dominique Wilkins had 21, but the Hawks' 100-99 win over Detroit was the Pistons' 10th consecutive loss.

Knicks 100, Pistons 98

In Detroit, Isiah Thomas had 25 points and 10 assists, and Dennis Rodman had 12 rebounds as the Pistons' 100-98 win over the Knicks was their 11th consecutive loss.

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